

THE DAILY BEE.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Table showing circulation statistics for The Daily Bee from 1885 to 1890, including daily and Sunday circulation figures.

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence this 15th day of January, A. D. 1890.

Notary Public.

George B. Teasbeck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the actual average daily circulation of The Daily Bee for the month of January, 1890, was 10,490 copies.

THE PEOPLE WILL CHEERFULLY PAY FOR THEIR OWN BATHS IF OUR BUSINESS MAYOR WILL LIGHTEN THE BURDEN OF TAXATION.

THREE ARE A FEW RETURNS ON THE LIST OF JURORS FOR THE COMING TERM OF COURT. THE PROFESSIONALS ALWAYS COME IN WHEN THERE IS A JURY DRAWING.

NINE IRISH EDITORS HAVE BEEN HURLED TO jail since the first of the year for the great crime of criticizing the coercive government.

THE ANXIETY OF THE DOCTORS TO serve without pay on the Douglas county hospital staff, is only equalled by Vandervoort's disinterested love for General Bangs and Doolin granite.

BERLIN PAPERS DENOUNCE THE Samoan treaty as a "German retreat." This was the only honorable course left open to Prince Bismarck when Secretary Blaine appeared on the scene.

ST. LOUIS DESERVES CREDIT FOR struggling against fate. Although there is not a shadow of a chance of securing the world's fair, the city council has granted the use of Forest park, merely to harass and if possible defeat Chicago.

ATTORNEY GENERAL LEESSE'S arrangement of the Union Pacific company will open the eyes of the people to the enormity of the outrage to be perpetrated on the productive industry of the west by the proposed extension of the government debt.

SIX GOVERNMENT CENSUS AGENTS, northern men, were denied access to the debt records of North Carolina. The state authorities declare that southerners must be appointed to do the work.

THE NEW PAVING COMBINE which was largely instrumental in organizing the council is now at work in dead earnest preparing for its raid upon the property owners and taxpayers.

ATTORNEY WAGENER OF THE Missouri Pacific announces that the company will fight the Elmwood elevator case even to the courts of last resort.

THE INTERVIEWS published in Denver concerning the qualities of paving used in Omaha invariably endorse the particular material supported by the respective papers.

THE LATE EX-SENATOR RIDDLEBERGER'S greatest enemy was himself. The vice of intemperance that mastered him destroyed his self-respect, rendered him indifferently to the respect of others, degraded his manhood, damaged him mentally, spoiled his temper, and made him a man to be shunned by all self-respecting people.

THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN in Salt Lake City is growing in vigor and bitterness as election day approaches.

THE RESOLUTIONS passed by the Omaha city council on the 10th of February, all the paraphernalia of a presidential campaign, such as parades, pyrotechnics and red fire, have been invoked by both parties.

THE VOTERS from the west end of the Soldiers ward will meet tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock at Belmont to suggest a name for member of the city council.

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THE LAW AND THE UNION PACIFIC.

The open letter of Hon. William Leese, attorney general of Nebraska, to the attorney general of the United States, arraiging the Union Pacific railroad company for numerous and flagrant violations of the law, will be found in another part of THE BEE. It will repay careful perusal by all who would become better acquainted with the methods of the great subsidized corporation in violating faith with the government and disregarding the plainest provisions of law.

The compensation and salary of all officers and agents of the city, not herein specified, shall be fixed and determined by ordinance, and shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which such officer, or agent, shall be appointed.

It is obvious that the mayor has no right to make any appointment not expressly specified in the charter unless such position has been created and the salary for the same has been fixed and determined by ordinance.

The appointment of a twelve hundred dollar clerk by mere resolution of the council is a palpable violation of the charter and lays the present mayor liable to impeachment just as his predecessor had laid himself liable when he signed salary warrants for street commissioner's clerk and assistant sidewalk inspector.

And this forces upon us the question whether the mayor and council propose to keep on voting salaries to tax-payers who are not legally authorized to draw pay.

This is a very serious matter. It is not merely a question whether five or six thousand dollars a year shall be voted away to "supers" who render no service and clerks who do the work which should be done by the officers themselves.

But it is a manifest attempt to ignore and override the safeguards and barriers which have been set up in the charter for the protection of taxpayers.

The mayor and council can deliberately ignore and override charter provisions in one thing they can do so in all things.

Instead of doing mere trustees of the corporation, limited in their powers, they not only assume powers not vested in them, but they actually do what is absolutely forbidden by the law.

Against this lawless and reckless course we enter an earnest protest not only on behalf of the taxpayers but in behalf of all law-abiding citizens.

The chief executive of this city, who is sworn to enforce the law, can we impudently set the laws at defiance, here are we to expect the ordinary citizen to respect the law and yield cheerful obedience to its mandate.

Possibly Mayor Cushing has acted without due consideration. If so, it is not too late for him to retrace his steps and rectify his mistakes.

DO THEY WANT THE EARTH?

It is the common practice of parties who want legislative subsidies or aid to ask for larger appropriations than they expect to get.

This is doubtless the motive that impels the board of education to ask for an allowance of six millions from the city council for the support of schools during the coming year.

The demand is extravagant. The board will derive a revenue of at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from fines and licenses, and they will receive a large allowance from the state school fund.

Allowing for the increase of population and the needed increase of school teachers there is still no excuse for a six mill tax or half that amount.

A six mill tax would yield at least one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. That would make a total of over four hundred thousand dollars for the running expenses of our schools in 1890.

No other city of equal population with Omaha requires anything like such an expenditure for maintaining public schools.

Taxes in Omaha are high enough already. The school board should retrench and economize.

COUNCILMAN JOHNSON'S review of municipal methods in South Omaha deserves the serious consideration of every taxpayer.

The recklessness which characterized the management of city affairs has seriously impaired its financial condition and piled up a burdensome debt.

Laws have been ignored, obligations incurred and taxes increased, solely for the benefit of jobbers and contractors.

Some of these debts have been contracted without regard to law, thus opening the door to endless litigation and discredit.

The responsibility for this condition lies at the door of the man who insisted on giving the town separate corporate existence.

In their anxiety to escape taxation in Omaha they created a suburb and turned it over to a class of jobbers who extorted the substance of the town.

The legislation provided by the last legislature on lines which experience in other states had approved, has worked an improvement and strengthened public confidence in the banks.

But more remains to be done before banking in Nebraska shall have attained a condition as nearly as possible satisfactory to all concerned in it.

This was made evident from the deliberations of the Bankers' association, and it will be the work of that organization to bring about such reforms as are necessary.

The association is composed of intelligent and conservative men, whose views and recommendations will command respectful attention and whose interest it is to place the banking system of the state on such a sound and substantial basis as will make it a potent factor in promoting the general prosperity.

If this purpose is kept steadily in view there can be no doubt of the usefulness of the association.

loss in line with those of the west generally in approving it.

The association of Nebraska bankers can make itself very useful in advancing the prosperity of the state, and there is every reason to expect that it will do so.

SETTING LAW AT DEFIANCE. Mayor Cushing is probably not yet familiar with the provisions of our charter. For his benefit we will quote section 168, which reads as follows:

The compensation and salary of all officers and agents of the city, not herein specified, shall be fixed and determined by ordinance, and shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which such officer, or agent, shall be appointed.

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THE QUESTION why the various European powers are scrambling for possessions in Africa is easily answered. Let us look at Lagos, an unhealthy and uninviting place on the coast of Africa.

It is a quarter of a century ago its imports and exports in one year amounted to \$205,335; that for a long time its trade grew very slowly; that of late years it has been advancing with rapid strides, and that in 1887 its imports and exports amounted to \$1,740,000.

Let us turn now to the coasts of tropical east Africa, where the vast native population is only beginning to emerge from a state of barbarism and are still burdened with their low condition and of the Arab slave trade and other disturbances which have long kept their country in a turmoil.

Next to Portugal the nation that divides with it the Iberian Peninsula is the most likely to be affected by the example of a peaceful revolution in Brazil.

Spain had already an organized republican cult, to which some of the most brilliant and popular of living Spaniards were attached, and Spain had a recent admission on her own account of the inevitability of assuming that monarchy is more stable than republicanism.

When the advent of a whole nation are seriously troubled with regard to the political and social prospect by the illness of a child of four years, it must occur to many of them that the form of government that involves such a danger has perils from which at least a government must be free.

The advantages that have its effect in Portugal, as the dismissal of Don Pedro must likewise have had its effect in Spain. It is not to be wondered at that the notion of a federation of Latin republics should have arisen and spread very rapidly throughout both nations, under the forcing process supplied by the recent events of which what the Portuguese regard as the aggression of England in Europe, reminds the Spaniards of this fact.

It is to be said for such a federation, that it would be the formal recognition of a union of interests and sentiments that really exists. The union of Latin republics in the old world and the new world at least have an element of reality. It is by no means clear that it would constitute a threat against us, or that it would be necessary or politic for us to invoke against it the Monroe doctrine.

The doctrine was especially aimed at the pretensions of European princes on this continent, and at the extension to it of European dynastic politics, and would lose much of its force if it were relied upon to obstruct a federation of republics.

Partly feeling in Belgium has of late become converted to a sanguine opinion. The conservatives now in power are supported by the national legislature by a large majority, the existence of which they owe to the restricted nature of the parliamentary franchise.

The latter does not extend to one-tenth of the entire adult male population. According to clause 49 of the Belgian constitution only those are permitted to vote who pay direct government taxes to the amount of 25 francs in 1870, and in 1880 to 30 francs in provincial and communal dues per annum.

Hence the parliamentary franchise is limited to the well-to-do and the educated classes, and thus out of a total population of 7,000,000, not more than about one hundred and forty-five thousand are entitled to vote or to have any voice in the government of the country.

Topical allusions have been made to secure the franchise so as to render the parliamentary representation a national one. All efforts in this direction have, however, been frustrated by the conservatives, who, with a view of rendering their present tenure of power perpetual, have just introduced a bill destined to disfranchise all electors who now vote at the provincial and municipal elections, and to limit the franchise in provincial elections to men paying 30 francs direct taxes and in municipal elections to persons paying 6 francs annually in government dues.

This measure will practically obliterate the liberals who are the champions of popular education. Until now the liberals have been the right to vote by means of a purely educational qualification, has given to the liberals that equality and preponderance in local councils which they have lost in the chamber of deputies and in the senate since the defeat of their elementary education bill five years ago.

THE RESIDENTS of the populous suburban districts of Walnut Hill and Orchard Hill and other sections are justly entitled to adequate fire protection.

They pay their share of the taxes, have scores of useless hydrants for which the city pays sixty dollars each annually, but there are no means of communicating with the department in case of fire.

Meanwhile the city authorities are squandering thousands of dollars on useless officers and creating fat berths for political barnacles. The policy of this great reform government is thousands for sinecures, not one cent for protection.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. A striking illustration of the power still exercised by the emperor in Austria-Hungary is shown by his success in bringing about a complete reconciliation of all differences between the Czechs and Germans in Bohemia.

that whenever a workman becomes educated he at once adopts liberal opinions and as the provincial and municipal assemblies consist not only of local capitalists and tax-payers, but of the present stolid government is determined by its bill for the repeal of the "capacity franchise" to oust the liberals from any voice in the management of the schools, and thereupon to restrict popular education.

How serious is this project may be gathered from the fact that nearly one-half of the entire Belgian population is unable to read or write. Heavily the effort all sections of the liberals and radicals have united to resist the disfranchisement bill, and since, owing to their minority in the national legislature, they cannot hope to defeat it by parliamentary methods, they openly threaten to fight against it by unconstitutional means.

Turner has risen to a dangerous height, and the burning of the royal palace at London and of several public buildings at Brussels, popularly attributed to incendiaries—is regarded as a warning to the government of the bitterness of public sentiment. Unconstitutional means, however, can only result in social disorders which may possibly be fatal not only to the dynasty—which bears foreign has no hold on the affections of the people—but also to the very existence of Belgium as a nation.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria is the latest European monarch credited with an intention to abdicate. He is in his sixtieth year and has reigned forty-two years, and his recent troubles may well have made his public life a weariness, although a denial of an alleged purpose to resign it may be expected.

King George of Greece, who is returning to the London throne, has concluded, under the earnest persuasions of the czar of Russia, to postpone that abdication in favor of his son, the duke of Sparta, which, the same authority says, he had determined upon for the coming spring.

SINCE KING GEORGE finished his forty-fifth year the day before last Christmas, the barons of old age cannot account for the report, which has been according to the report, being induced to forego. The heir apparent, on the other hand, is only twenty-one years old, and will doubtless have plenty of opportunity hereafter to reign. Greece is also more tranquil than at some former periods, when her monarch might have had serious grounds for giving up the throne.

Evidently the czar cannot see why a sovereign who is not in honor of being blown up will dynamite ever. King takes a railway train, and of having poison sprinkled in the clothes he buys in a foreign country, should find it necessary to renounce the crown.

But perhaps King George, who began to reign before he was eighteen, thinks twenty-seven years in the business enough for him. Meantime the fulfillment of the famous prophecy as to what is to happen to Constantinople is not far off. A King, Constantine and a Queen Sophia must be postponed for a time.

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OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. A striking illustration of the power still exercised by the emperor in Austria-Hungary is shown by his success in bringing about a complete reconciliation of all differences between the Czechs and Germans in Bohemia.

This was apparently an impossible task, for the conflict between the two rival parties was such that they declined to talk in the same breath. As the emperor of the German empire was indispensable in order to secure the requisite quorum for the enactment of new statutes or for the repeal of old ones, all parliamentary legislation at Prague had come to a standstill.

The main cause of the dispute was the Czech demand for home rule and autonomy for Bohemia as a complete and independent kingdom. The emperor of the German empire was indispensable in order to secure the requisite quorum for the enactment of new statutes or for the repeal of old ones, all parliamentary legislation at Prague had come to a standstill.

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General Manager Holdrege's Reply to the Governor.

THAYER'S PLEA FOR THE FARMER.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE—The Federal Court—An Inaugural Farmer—Considering the Ocala Elevator Case.

Justice is Power.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 21, 1890.—Hon. John M. Thayer, Governor, Lincoln, Neb. Dear Sir: I have received your letter of the 19th inst. relative to rates on corn.

The suggestions made therein will be carefully considered by the officers of this company, and a more detailed reply sent you later.

G. W. HOLDREGE, General Manager.

STATE OF NEBRASKA, 18th Dist. W. Holdrege, 6th, General Manager B. & O. Railroad, Omaha, Neb. Dear Sir: Your favor of the 24th inst. was duly received.

I am glad to hear that you are interested in the subject matter of my letter of the 19th inst. You will remember my calling upon you that day and asking for a reduction of rates on corn.

Since the publication of my letter asking for a reduction of the rate on corn, I have received many letters from farmers, business men throughout the state urging me to continue to press the matter.

The farmers must live off the products they raise, and they must be allowed to secure a living return for their labor. There is no other way to save the farmer from ruin.

The corn has been raised in immense quantities. It is almost wholly the support of the farmer, and the raising of it is his only means of living.

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NEBRASKA CORN RATES.

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